# Milady the Hostess

Oh, bounteous season, rich through every In gifts that make our souls with joy

a-tune; The fruitful earth is lavish of her dower From morning's flush till glows the yellow morn In harvest time.

As She Sits at the Table.

BREAKFAST.
Chilled Melons. Concord Grapes.
Brotled Tonatoes. Ham Omelet.
Buttered Tonst. Light Biscutt.
Coffee. Ten. Cocon.
LUNCH.

LUNCH.
Fruit Punch.
Cold Tongue. Lettuce Saind.
Finger Rolls. Ginger Ale.
DINNER.
Cream of Rice Soup.
Brown and White Bread Silced Thin.
Chow Chow. Tomatoes with Mayonnaise.
Silced Cucumbers.
Sweet Pointoes Baked in Jackets.
Creamed Lima Beans.

Cremed Lina Beans.

Corn Fritters. Stuffed Egg Plant.

Peach Triffe. Sunshine Cake.

Cheese Straws. Coffee.

Recipes-Yellow Pickle.

Recipes—Yellow Pickle.

Select firm, medium size cabbase and quarter them. Put them on and let them simmer in water, until a straw can be run through them.

Remove them and let them drain thoroughly. Then put them in enough plain vinesar to cover them well and keep them in it for a fortnight. At the end of the fortnight drain them again and finally cover them with a spiced vinegar prepared after the following time-honored rule.

To two and a half gallons of vingegar, put seven pounds of brown sugar, one

To two and a half gallons of vingegar, put seven pounds of brown sugar, one pound of white mustard seed, one pound of white ginger, one-half pound, each, of white pepper and termeric, two ounces of powdered nutmer, two ounces cach of mace, allspice, cloves and celery seed. Pound all before they are added to the vinegar. Put in also one pound of scraped horse radish and half a dozen sileed lemons. Seald two dozen small onlons and sprinkle them with sait. After twenty-four hours drain off the juice, wash the onlons in vinegar and put them in the spiced mixture. The pickle will become ready for use in about two months' time.

### Etiquette of Visiting.

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Do not stay too long. It is a good deal to break into the life of any family for even a few days. Pay no attention to urgings to stay longer, however sincere they seem. Set a time to go when you arrive and stick to it.

Conform absolutely to the household arrangements, especially as to times of rising, going to meals and retiring. Be ready in ample time for all drives or other excursions. Carry with you all needed tollet supplies, that you may not be oblidized to mortify your hosts by pointing out possible deficiencies in the guest-room, such as a clothes-bush, the article most commonly lacking.

Enter heartily into all their plans for entertaining you, but make it plain that you do not care to be entertained all the time or to have every minute filled with amusement.

you do not care who you do not care with amusement.

Be ready to suggest little plans for pleasure when you see your hostess at a loss to entertain you. Try how well you can entertain your hostess for a change. Turn about is fair play in visiting as in everything else.

Be pleased with all things.

Your high spirits and evident enjoyment are only thanks your hostess wants. Take some work with you, so that when your hostess ins to work you may keep her in countenance by working also. More good times are to be had over work than over play, anyway.

Do not argue or discuss debatable matters. Few things leave a worse tast in the mouth.

Offer to pay the little incidental expressions.

In the mouth.

Offer to pay the little incidental expenses that will be caused now and then by your visit, but merely offer; do not insist upon it, which would be very rude.—Woman's Words.

# "Father, Go With Me."

Sent up to bed in the dark alone, Where all of the corners were weird and And the shapes and the shadows waited

At every uning—my little son, sent up for some childish mischief done At the hour when childish hearts are high with joy of the evening's revelry—And his fault at worst was a tiny one!

A wistful moment his feet delayed,
Walling to let my face relent,
And then, a plitful pentient.
His faltering, frightened way he made;
But up the staltway's deepest shade
I heard him pause where the shadows
crowd.

And whisper, "Father," and sob aloud, "Father, go with me; I am afraid!"

Quick as his calling my answer leapt, Strong as his terror my shielding arms Folded him close from the night's alarms, Sheltered and comforted while he wept, Up in the nursery's light 1 kept A tender watch till he smiled again, full the sobs of his half-remembered pain Lossened and hushed, and the baby siept.

Father of Love, when my day is done, And all of my trespasses written in, Not for a thoughtless or wilful sin Send me out in the dark alone; But so as I answered my little son, Come to the prayer of my pleading breath.

Come to the prayer of m, breath, And lead me safe through the night of death, and lead me safe through the night of The Pilgrim.

# Mourning Veil.

Mourning Veil.

The correct mourning veil may be either bordered with crape or with a dult black grosgrain ribbon, and it may be of any mesh that will prove effective over the face. The fashion of the long mourning veil draped in the back is decidedly on the wane, even though much lighter weight materials are now employed. Only for the deepest of widow's mourning is the long black veil employed, and even then it is no longer worn over the face, but is planed back, and a line meshed face veil with either of the borders already indicated is employed in front. The long veil-and there are some who still cling to its use—is best fashloned of either a coarrie Britsseis or a fine La Tosca net, and this, like the face veils, may be either bordered with crape or ribbon.

may be either bordered with crape of ribbon.

For the face vell, when the border is not used, any of the usual meshes will do but velvet or chemile dots are not considered mourning, and where the dot-ted vell is liked the dots must be of mourning silk only. In fact, there are so many and such distinctive little touches where correct mourning is concerned that it will well repay those who are com-pelled to wear this girb to give some thought to the question, determine what is correct and follow that to the letter.

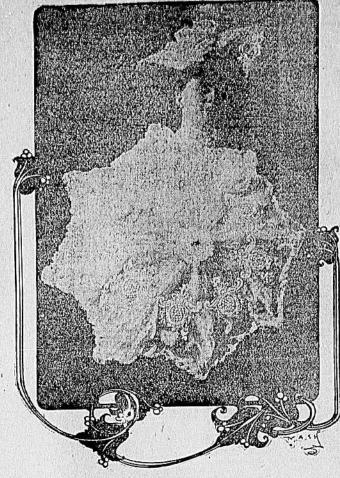
# Dinner Jackets.

Dinner Jackets.

In spite of the fact that it is still summer, the chiffon velvets are in high favor for those smart dinner jackets. Indeed, those same velvets are now no heavier than the ordinary slace slik; and they no certainly afford a richness of appearance that but few labries offer. On the other side of the Atlantic velvet is in vogue all around the calendar; but with the extremes of heat that prevail in these United States volvet has atthered been voted too warm and stury to wear during the dog days.

The romantic phages of the days of the Capets are the favored goes for present wear. There are cavaler-conts of most capitylating appearance and the fact that they were originally intended for and worn by men makes them none the less effective for fair womanking in these later days.

Short skeeves and a hip basque are the leading features of those dinner coats:



AN ELABORATE PARASOL.

A wealth of handwork goes to the fashioning of this fetching parasol, in which white silk, an abundance of white chiffon, and some creamy appliques of Russian guipure are used to telling advantage. The foundation is of white taffeta, the wires of the frame being enamelled in white and then wound all over with a white floss silk, the tips being silvering the silvering that the sine broad folds, held down tightly for a short distance, and then spreading out in puffs that are tacked at intervals towards the tips. The appliques of guipure seem to hold the chiffon in place, and the entire parasol is edged with a chiffon bouillonne that makes for a soft and dainty finish to the whole.

and an open front, to be filled in any way the wearer chooses, is another and an additional attraction for their adherents. The coat itself is cut ratheround at the neck, just to disclose the base of the throat in the usual line; and the material of the jacket comes but hair way across the front, the rest being filled in, as already said, after any one of a hundred different modes.

#### Weather Prophesies.

"Dog-days bright and clear
Indicate a good year;
But when accompanied by rain.
We hope for better times in vain."
For the benefit of women who "ask
for a sign" the following weather prophecies, taken from "The Pligrim," are
sublished:

published:
"The swan builds its nest high before high waters, but low when there will not be unusual rains."
"An early appearance of the woodcock indicates the approach of a severe

winter."
"If crows fly south, a severe winter may be expected; if they fly north, the reverse."
"When the woodpecker leaves expect a hard winter. When the woodpeckers peck low on the trees expect warm weather."
"The Ivory-billed woodpecker commencing at the bottom end of a tree and going to the top, removing all the outer bark, indicates a hard winter, with deep snow."
"Fleid larks congregating in flocks in-"Field larks congregating in flocks in-

dicates severe cold."
"When wrens are seen in winter ex-"When martins appear, winter is nect snow.

roken."
"No killing frosts after martins."
"First robins indicate the approach of

"First robins indicate the approach of spring."

"If the November goose bone be thick, So will the winter weather be: If the November goose bone be thin, So will the winter weather be."

Here are some of the sayings collected by the weather bureau in regard to days and months and the weather:

"As the days lengthen, So the cold strengthen,"

"As the days begin to shorten, The heat begins to scorch them."

"Fine and unusually warm days during the colder months are called 'weather breeders."

"On Candlemas day, the bear, badger with the see his

"On Candlemas day, the bear, badger woodchuck comes out to see his "On Candidanas day to see his shadow at moon; if he does not see it, he remains out; but if he does see it, he goes back to his hole for six weeks, and cold weather continues for six weeks

longer."
"If the groundhog is sunning himself on the second of February, he will return for four weeks to his winter quar-'March many weathers rained and

blowed. But March grass never did good." "Dust in March brings grass and

foliage." in March is bad for fruit and Snow grapevines."
"March comes in like a lamb and goes out like a lion."
"March in January, January in March,

I fear."
"When March has April weather, April

"When March has April weather,"
will have March weather,"
"March whils and April showers
Bring forth May flowers."
"St. Patrick's day (March 17th), the
warm side of a stone turns up and the
broad-back goose begins to lay,"
"If it thunders on All Fools' Day,"
It brinks good crops of corn and hay,"
"Hoar frost on May 1st indicates a
good harvest."
(To be Continued.)

# A Talk With Dame Fashion.

most faschating fads in things sartorial that have appeared for ever so long. That it is a fad which leads indirectly to a commendable economy in the midst of all this extravagance in dressing makes it none the less fashlonable; and there is no end to the elever combinations that can be managed in these with just a little ferethought given to the plan.

#### The Use of Lace.

medium of much elaboration, jeweled Jewels, being among the most receent demonstrations in the trimming line. A beautiful belt binekle after the same fashion serves to hold the belt straps that draw the cont into the figure; while the basques in the bips are as short and fussy or as ong as and plain as the height and build. It has soft and dull shades are used in velvet, the violet and lavender blues being held in especial esteem for these may be worn with skirts of either light or sombre hus with equally good effect. In moire slik, in some very soft and supple brocader—for some brocades are being used again, the pattern being done in high relief and concreting color—in taffetns and settly messaline, there are some charming balf shades, as they are technically known, that carnot fail to prove becoming to the wearer when chosen with judgment and good taste.

bodice, which comes to us under the name of a dinner jacket, is one of the most fascinating fads in things sartorial

Crossed over fichus of lace are in high esteem with the tall and slender in this connection, this displaying a certain amount of decolletage that may be reg-ulated at will. The revers are made the passementerles and gold braids of broad and flexible weave, studded with mock jewels, being among the most recent

# In Milady's Ear

If You Would Be Popular.

unselfish.

De unselfsh.

Be generous.
Be a good listener.
Never worry or whine.
Study the art of pleasint.
Be frank, open and truthful.
Always he ready to lend a hand.
Be kind and polite to everybody.
Be self-confident, but not conceited.
Never monopolise the conversation.
Take a genuine interest in other people.
Always look on the bright side of hings.

things. Take pains to remember names and

Never criticise or say unkind things

faces.

Never criticise or say unkind things of others

Look for the good in others, not for their faults.

Forgive and forget injuries, but never forget benefits.

Cultivate health, and thus radiate strength and courage.

Rejolec as genuinely in another's success as in your own.

Always be considerate of the rights and feelings of others.

Have a good time, but never let fundespeciate into license.

Have a kind word and a cheery, encouraging smile for every one.

Learn to control yourself under the most trying circumstances.

Be respectful to women and cheerfully endure what you can't cure.

Believe in the brotherhood of man and recognize no class distinction.

Do not be self-opinionated, but listen with deference to the opinions of others.

Never utter wittleisms at the risk of giving pain or hurting some one's feelings.

Be ambitious and energetic, but never

ngs.

Be ambitious and energetic, but never benefit yourself at the expense of an-

benefit yourself of the courteous and agreeable to your Be as courteous and agreeable to your equals and interfors as you are to your equals and

Do not bore people by training tedious stories or by continually dilating on your own affairs.—Orison Swett Marden, in "Success! Magazine." AVOID PERSONALITIES.

# Cultivate Interest in Things Outside of Self.

Said a man of experience, culture and travel, not long since;

"The most interesting type of humanity is that which is vividly interested in

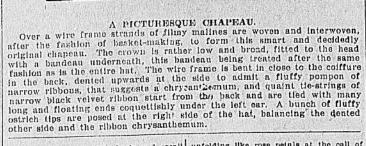
is that which is vividly interested in whatever is outside of itself."

The remark recalled the fact that Americans—women especially—are said to be people dealing greatly in personalities. Too frequently the "alpha and omega," of outlook and conversation with these women concerns "my work, my children, my household and my servants,"

An English critic declares that the infliction of family and domestic history is the penalty often paid by the foreigner, who is introduced to an American hostess. Now that women have such broadening of work, such opportunities for going to and fro in the earth, so many considerations that forbid self-centredness, they should be able to clear their vision and detach themselves from the continual thought of self and self-interest.

Years ago, a Virginia woman, Mrs. Ro-

thought of self and self-interest.
Years ago, a Virginia woman, Mrs. Robert E. Lee, set a beautiful example for all other Virginia women and filled the measure of the "interesting type" described above, in her ready sympathy for every one around her and her power of entering into what made the happiness or the sorrows of others. After General Lee went to Lexington, Va., to live, Mrs. Lee stends syveral summers at Rockbridge Lee went to Lexington, Va., to live, Mrs. Lee spent several summers at Rockbridge Baths, a health resort not far from her home. Those who remember seeing her there, will also remember that, though an invalid from a painful form of theumatism, and unable to leave her chair, her lack of health was one of the subjects on which she never conversed. Her chair in front of her gottage door, was always surrounded by an animated group, of which Mrs. Lee was the inspiration. Yet



when one came to look back and in what the great charm of her personality lay, one instinctively felt that it was in her singular unselfishness, and he spirit of ready responsiveness to all who Clover. came near her. One morning, in wandering over the coun-Over indulgence of personality is a bad

Over indulgence of personality is a bad basis for home intercourse. The woman who dwells perpetually on the burdensome problem of her life worries is a poor companion for husband or children. If she is unequal to the task of administering her home affairs, she should surely keep her own counsel, fight her own buttles, gather wisdom by experience and self-control, by resolute silence.

lose by a different course. There is great deal said about joint bearing troubles that is pretty, sentimental wholly unpractical. The woman who de sires to attain and hold a respected post tion in the home circle, will be the we man who has the power of becording at sorbed in things "outside of herself."

one came to look back and recall

As in the home circle, so it is in the outside world. The woman in her hus-ness office, the club woman, the professional woman, the author and the officeholder, each and all, must learn to get beyond themselves, if they desire to win the confidence and respect of those with whom they come in contact.

whom they come in contact.

The woman who is intent upon nothing but what concerns herself and her little round of action, is a poor companion, dull in conversation, and unable to be oven a good listener. It is well that women should, everywhere, realize the necessity that is laid upon them to be mistresses of their own destinies, without ers and thinkers, and enable them to find taking the world into their confidence.

Outside interests render women rea?

unfolding like rose petals at the call of spring sunshine, give to the world in return what it desires in sympathy and love.

K. G. love.

I came to a hillside where fairles had

And now you are wondering how I should As fairles by mortals have never beer

I'll tell you the secret, tho' scarce you'll

believe me—
Great putches of clover grew all up the slope;
And in the close ranks of that dainty green army
I saw but a few of the plain, common

The little three-leafers-that we're so ac-

The little three-leaters—that we're so actoutstomed
To see 'neath our feet, every day, as
we pass;
But staring up brightly, in pride at their
strangeness.
Were four-leaves and five-leaves thick
studding the grass.

And now comes the wonder; the fairles had been there-The good ones and had ones in brilliant

array, And where each wee foot touched the

earth in the mazes Of dancing, a clover sprung up ere the

give; Of mordant mustard add a single spoon, Distrust the condiment that bites too

But deem it not, though man of herbs, a fault To add a double quantity of salt; Pour times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown, And twice with vinegar procured from

True flavor needs it, and your poet begs The pounded yellow of two well boiled oggs.

eggs.
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, scarce suspected, animate the whole,
And, lastly, in the flavore compound toss,
A magic spoonful of anchovy sauce. Oh! great and glorious, and herbaceous treat,

Trent,
'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat,
Back to the world he'd turn his weary And plunge his fingers in the salad howl.

—Central Presbyterian.

# Should Begin at Home.

Should Begin at Home.

Good breeding should begin at home. We may be known by the way we eat, and by the way we enter and leave the dining room—in fact, by our general deportment—and what we reality are can be judged by the way we and at home better than by the way we and at home better than by the way we try to act abread. If a child at five is allowed to behave crudely, and at twenty-five is nollshed and graceful, and equal to the domand of all elegant occasions, he is so in spite of his early training and not because of it. The table of your host indicates the degree of his reinement.

In so many homes culture is sacrificed for the sake of economy. Six days out of the week newspapers are spread on for a tablecloth at the luncheon, because there are only mother and the children, and at dinner the children are spanked if they do not have respect for the tablecloth.

Delicacy should mark the preparation of all food, and daintiness the sewing. The truest of all manners—those that come from the heart—should begin in babylood, and be allowed no lipses. The table should at all, times be set immaeniately, and those who sit down to it should be clean and iday. Estimable men have been known to go to the table in shirtsleeves, but it is an unnardomable offesise. At dinner each member of the family should dress as befits the bour and occasion.—Ada May Krecker, in washington Star.

# QUERIES AND **ANSWERS**

Query: What is the proper flower for August table decoration? HOSTESS.

Answer: That depends largely upon the taste of the hostess. The range of choice is a varied one, but midsummer fancies generally run to gold color in flowers, and there is nothing prettler than golden-rod and maiden-hair ferns, the vogue this season being especially for wild flowers. At a reception recently given by a very At a reception recently given by a very fashionable woman, and one whose tasts in matters of deceration is much quoted, there was a massing of heliotrope and scarlet sage, the combination being carried out in every detail and proving as picturesque as it was unusual. For hostesses who desire green and white effects, white asters offer beautiful and infinite possibilities.

Query: What is a good remedy for sunburned face and hands? F. L. H.
Answer: Bathe the face and hands in buttermilk at night, putting on a thin muslin mask over the face without drying it, and using a pair of loose gloves for the hands. This is a simple but efficacious remedy. Use it for several nights or as long as its beneficial effects are needed.

Query: Can /you mention some poems about trees, written by well known authors? M. S. B. Answer: "Woodman, Spare That Tree," Answer: "Woodman, Spare That Tree," by George P. Morris, "The Planting of the Apple Tree," by William Cullen Bryant; "A Forest Hymn," by the same author; "The Oak," by James Russell Lowell; "The Palm Tree," by John G. Whittler; "The Palm Tree," by John G. Whittler; "The Brave Old Oak," by Henry F. Chorley; "The Oak Tree," by Mary Howitt; "The Trees," by Lucy Larcom.

Query: Can you supply the Latin text of the prayer said to have been composed by Mary, Queen of Scots on the morning of her execution? B. P. E. Answer: The lines of the prayer are

these:
"O, Domine deus, speravi inte,
O, care, mi Jesu, nunc libera me,
In dura catena, in misera poena, desidero

te. Gemendo, lugendo, ut genu flecteudo, Adoro, imploro ut liberes me.'' Query: What is, in your opinion, one of

the most interesting characters of proso-fiction with which you are acquainted? PENELOPE.

Answer: The character of Sidney Car-ton, in Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities." Query: What poet is the author of the

line—
"They also serve who only stand and wait,"
and in what poem is it to be found?
E. C. P.

Answer: It was written by Milton and is the closing line of the sonnet on his blind.

Query: What is the best English society paper or periodical? C. M. S. Answer: "The Queen," which is the English court journal and is a highly fashionable publication.

Query: At a debutante reception, in whose name should invitations be issued?
ELOISE.

Answer: In the name of the debutante's

### Lacks Thoroughness.

The four-leaves, you've guessed, were in good fairles' footprints;
The five-leaves grew up where the bad fairles stept;
And each held the spell which the fairy was weaving,
As she danced in the moonlight, while you and I slept.
So never forget, when a dear four-leat clover
You spy, quick to cull it, and put in your shoe,
And good luck 'twill bring you; but shun the five-leafer,
For naught but misfortune it carries for you.

New Idea.

A Salad Recipe.

Rev. Sydney Smin, the witty canon of St. Paul's, who thought that an enjoyment of the good things of this eartifymen of the good things of this eartifymen for the good things of this eartifymen for the good things of this eartifymen for salad, which we should advise the readers not to pass by without a trial when the hot weather invites to a dish of cold lamb. May they find the flavor equal to the rhyme:
Two large potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve,
Smoothness and softness to the salad give;
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon, District the conditions that the conditions that the conditions that the first the conditions the readers not to pass by without a trial when the hot weather invites to a dish of cold lamb. May they find the flavor equal to the rhyme:
Two large potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve,
Smoothness and softness to the salad give;
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon, District the conditions that the conditions that the standard give;

The bopless defect of woman in all practical matters, it has been declared, is that it is impossible to make her thorough. This has been proved to be short to be a for two shallow. It depends entirely in that the storough. This has been proved to be shallow. It depends entirely in the too shal The hopeless defect of woman in all tracilcal matters, it has been declared,

# The Wind of a Day.

In the fresh, sweet hours of the morning I have drained a wild rose cup, And roved where the buttercups golden Their votive lamps hold up.

I have shaken the dew in the meadow From the clover's pale-hued gowns, And tossed on sunit upland The daisles' silver crowns.

I have waked the sleeping music Of shadowy woodland dells. And chimed with the elfn rhythm Of fairy foxglove bells. I have blown in the aisles of the fores, Where no other murmur stirs, And ruffled the placid mirror Of a spring 'neath the brooding firs.

The best of the joy and the sweetness in the world has been mine to-day—
I have sipned the wine of the summer On the falls where the popples sway,

And now, when the heart of the sunset Is gladdening adown the west, In a valley that cradies the twilight I fold my wings and rest.

—L. M. Montgomery in New Idea.

# Useful Corn Forks.

With the corn fork it is possible to With the corn fork it is possible to butter, sait and pepper an ear of corn with not a suggestion of butter on the fingers. These forks sell in pairs. They are like ordinary forks, with prongs and handles, but very short, and each fork has a support like a knife rest. The ends of the corn are cut even before cooking and a fork goes into each one, while the supports raise the corn an inch or so. By twisting the forks the corn revolves for seasoning and is taken by the fork handles to eat. All this luxury for sixty gents for a pair of corn forks. They are silver plated.

# Her Pensive Past.

Ere we were wed her pensive moods I oftentimes remarked—
The far look in her eyes as though she trod the land of dreuns;
But after we on matrimony's royags had embarked.
A change most sudden came o'er one o'r both of us, it seems.
She says 'twas i, I say 'was she, in whom time wrought the change That makes her sean so very dear it oft provokes a few;
Yet, since her pensive, moods have passed, perhaps it isn't strange.
That I should find so meany moods of here ex-pensive now.

—Roy Farrell Greens, in Judge.

